

## SPORTS

### THE SECOND ROUND FOR EUROPEAN CUPS

The first games of the second round in the European cups have offered some stiff competition. Moscow Spartak drew 2-2 in a home UEFA game with Aston Villa, one of the strongest English clubs. In the Cup Holders Cup, Donetsk Shktyyor, also at home, won the marginal victory of 1-0 from the Swiss Servette. In the Champions Cup, Minsk Dynamo won a major victory away with Hungarian Raba Eto Győr, 6-3.

The English and West German champions disappointed their fans. In the Champions Cup, Liverpool drew 0-0 in a home game with Spanish Atletico de Bilbao. West German Hamburg, who held last year's

title lost in Bucharest to local Dynamo 0-3. Another popular European club — Benfica of Portugal played poorly in this tournament. In Greece it lost to Olympiakos 0-1. The Italian champion, Roma won in Sofia from the local Central Army Club with a single goal scored by the Brazilian Falcao.

Following are some other results: Cup Holders Cup — French St Germain-Juventus (Italy), 2-2; Nejmegen (Holland)-Barcelona (Spain), 2-3. The UEFA Cup — Verona (Italy)-Sturm (Austria), 2-2; Tottenham (England)-Feyenoord (Holland), 4-2. Return games will be played on November 2.

Vladimir McMILLIN



### WEIGHTLIFTING SPECTACULAR SOON

Nearly 40 nations will attend the World and European Weightlifting Championships starting on October 22 in the Moscow Izmailovo Palace of Sport, famous for its record performances.

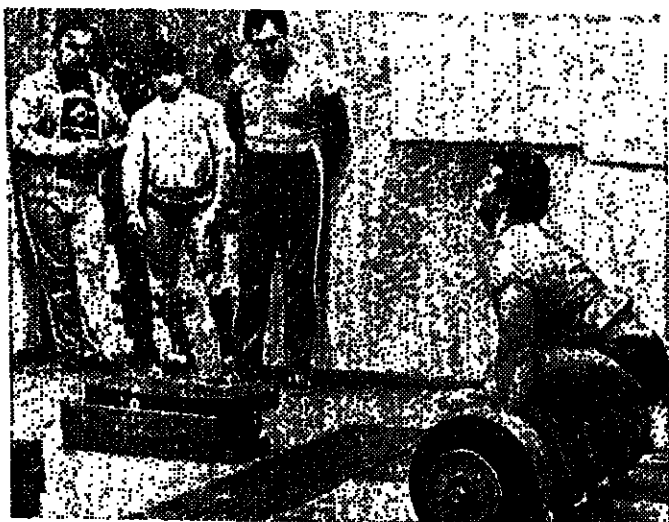
Consensus is that only new records could clinch the titles, given the close competition in the sport today.

We have a well-balanced team, featuring top-liners and newcomers discovered at the Tournament of Soviet Nations, said Soviet team coach Alexander Prilepin. On balance the team is younger than before, its average age being around 23.

In presenting the squad he said the most titled person in it

was Yuri Vardanyan (under 82.5 kg), five-times world champion who has 30 world records to his credit, more than any other athlete. Among others are twice world superheavyweight Anatoly Psharenko, Olympic champion and holder of 16 world records Leonid Taranenko (under 110 kg) who is making no secret of his ambitious intentions, and world champion Yuri Sarkisyan (under 60 kg). The coach is hopeful that the team's newcomers will not let him down.

In the run-up to the championship the congress of the European Weightlifting Federation elected Frenchman André Cord as President and Charush Karapetyan of the USSR first vice-president.



Superheavyweight Anatoly Kurlovich, winner of the Tournament of Soviet Nations, practicing in the run-up to the world championship. Photo by Vyacheslav Karatayev



Aston Villa's goal under threat.

Photo by Boris Kaufman

### IGF president would not make forecasts

On October 23-30, the Budapest Palace of Sport in the Hungarian capital which seats 8,000 people will be the venue for the 22nd World Gymnastics Championship. On October 26 and 27, we will know the names of the winners of the men's and women's teams, and the overall individual titles will be contested for in the next two days.

At no other world championship has the situation been as exciting and intriguing as it is now, said President of the International Gymnastics Federation Yuri Titov. This sport is gaining in popularity by the year, which is why competition at major tournaments has become very stiff. Top gymnasts from 40-plus nations will

compete this time, and I think that specialists would be hard pressed to accurately predict the outcome, he said.

The Soviet squads will be led by top world overall champions Olga Bicherova and Yuri Koryolov. The men's team will include Dmitry Bilevich, Alexander Popov, Vladimir Artyomov, Artur Akopyan, and Bogdan Makuts, as well as replacements Yuri Balabanov and Stepan Martinkiv, and the women's line-up features Natalya Yurchenko, Olga Mostepanova, Natalya Ilyenko, Alina Shishova and Tatyana Frolova, while Vera Kolesnikova and Valentina Shkoda are in the reserves.

Valentina NIKIFOROVA

### Soviet gymnasts sharing experience

An international seminar has ended in Moscow for coaches in gymnastics conducted according to a UNESCO programme and hosted by the Central Institute of Physical Training here. Taking part were coaches from a number of Asian, African and Latin American countries. The guests were taught by Soviet experts in sports medicine, as well as instructors and coaches of world and Olympic champions. At the end of the seminar the students were given commemorative diplomas.

I want very much to thank all the instructors who taught us, said Boualeq Mohamed Habib, coach of the Tunisian na-

tional, on the last day of the seminar. I very much enjoyed the lectures on the biomechanics of the gymnastics exercises. Coaching procedures and load distribution have also been treated in an interesting manner.

Among those trained at the institute courses were three Angolan gymnastics coaches.

Lyudmila Chlatsyakova who trains in Angola together with her husband Yuri, a track-and-field coach, has been a great help to us, said Avelino de Carvalho, coach of the Angolan national. It may be that in 1984 our national team will be able to take part at the "Moscow News" competitions.

### CHESS TOURNAMENT NOW HALF OVER

After six rounds out of a total of 11 at the big International Tilburg Tournament in Holland world champion Anatoly Karpov and Lev Polugayevsky of the USSR, and Van Der Wilt of Holland, share the lead with 3.5 points each.

Ljubomir Ljubovic of Yugoslavia has three points and one game adjourned. Lajos Portisch of Hungary, and Jasser Sepewan of the USA, are level with three points each, and Boris Spassky has 2.5 points and one game adjourned.

On the surface it would appear that the opponents are not in a particularly tense mood, what with 23 of the 34 games played thus far being tied — but in fact there is a most still competition on, with most ties coming only after heavy combat.

Interestingly, Karpov came to Tilburg after attending a meeting of the FIDE Central Committee, of which he is a member, at which FIDE President Florencio Campomanes made an important announcement revoking his original decision that the semifinal challenger series attended by Soviet Grandmasters Garry Kasparov and Vasily Smyslov would go ahead after all, and the places and dates of the matches would shortly be fixed.

Viktor BABIN, chess observer

### OF INTEREST

#### Veteran athlete still going strong



This is Gulab Singh, a veteran Indian athlete. Entering his 75th birthday, he won 21 gold and two silver medals at the 1984 world records for his age group.

## THE UNPRECEDENTED SWEEP OF THE ANTI-WAR MOVEMENT



Washington is preparing to deploy Pershing-2s and cruise missiles in Western Europe. The Pentagon and NATO are ignoring the opinion of the West Europeans. 70 per cent of West Germans are opposed to the missiles.

Mass protest demonstrations are taking place at the proposed sites of the carriers of nuclear death in Britain and Italy, in other West European countries, as well as in the USA itself.

Participants in the mass protest campaign against the planned deployment of new American medium-range nuclear missiles in West Germany in front of US army barracks in Heidelberg. ● Peace marchers in Washington.

strikes were held by the activists of the anti-war and anti-missile movement. The participants of the demonstrations, having discarded ideological, political and religious differences, unanimously declared "No!" to the turning of West Germany into a nuclear missile springboard for the USA and NATO.

Paris. Hundreds of thousands of French men and women took part in anti-war and anti-missile marches and rallies in the capital and other major cities. These mass demonstrations were joined by peace fighters from all regions of France. The millions of participants in the peace marches demanded a freeze on the nuclear arms race, the non-deployment of new missiles in Europe and an agreement at Geneva on reducing nuclear missile arsenals.

Stockholm. A nuclear-free zone for the Northern Europe, "A nuclear-free Europe, a nuclear-free world" — such were the slogans of the many thousands of demonstrators in Stockholm, which initiated mass anti-war actions in many other Swedish cities.

New York. "No to cruise missiles and Pershing-2s in Western Europe!" — under these slogans a meeting of the American public was held outside the UN building here.

We join the protest action of millions of people on the planet who are against the deployment in Europe of new nuclear weapons, reads an appeal passed by the rally participants. It's time to end the power politics, the piling up of the mountains of weapons. We support new initiatives and measures capable of halting and reversing the nuclear arms race now.

## FROM THE USSR MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

In connection with the fact that the USA is finalizing preparations for the deployment of Pershing-2 ballistic missiles and long range cruise missiles in some West European NATO member countries, the Soviet Union has been forced to take additional measures to ensure its own security as well.

as that of its Warsaw Treaty allies. In accordance with an agreement among the governments of the Soviet Union, the German Democratic Republic, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Bulgaria, Rumania and the USSR, the Warsaw Treaty and NATO in Europe,

ment of these missile complexes there. These steps are in line with one of the planned counter-measures necessary in the case of the deployment of American missiles in Europe. They are aimed at maintaining the parity between the Warsaw Treaty and NATO in Europe.

## Economy-83. Positive results. What are they?

The USSR Central Statistical Board has announced the country's economic performance for the nine months of 1983. It is stressed that industrial production has become more dynamic, and the basic economic indicators are more encouraging. Compared with the same period last year, the growth is 4.1 per cent. Productivity went up by 3.5 per cent and accounts for 88 per cent of the whole industrial growth.

The country's economic break down is as follows:

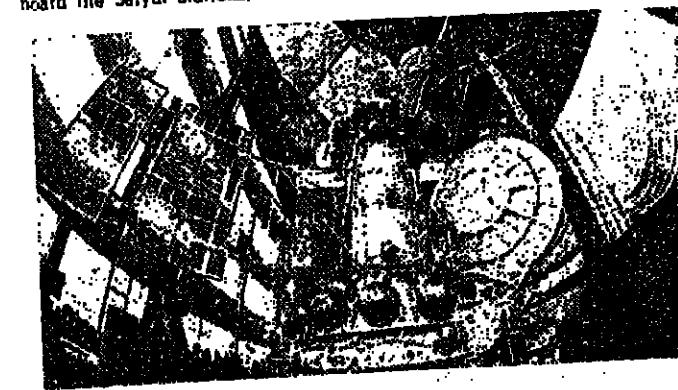
Electricity, 000 million kilowatt-hours	1,033 (104 per cent as compared with same period 1982)
Oil (gas condensate included), million tonnes	463 (102)
Steel, million tonnes	114 (103)
Textiles of all types, 000 million metres	8.4 (102)
Meat (industrial output), million tonnes	7.3 (109)
Sausage products, million tonnes	2.3 (103)
Butter, million tonnes	1.2 (114)
Dairy products expressed in milk, million tonnes	21.1 (106)

(For a broader picture of the Soviet economy see Viewpoint on p. 5.)

### FOUR MONTHS OF WEIGHTLESSNESS NEW PICTURES OF VENUS

On Saturday, October 22, another automatic Progress-18 cargo spacecraft docked with the Salyut 7 orbital station, bringing with it nearly two tonnes of cargo, including fuel, replacement equipment for the station's auxiliary systems, scientific instruments, and food and mail for the crew. Cosmonauts Vladimir Lyskhiv and Alexander Alexandrov have started unloading the goods from the Progress. They have been on board the Salyut station for four months now. As previously shown by the experience of Soviet cosmonauts on lengthy flights on board the Salyut stations, this is

the programme for experiments is constantly growing instead of becoming smaller. Last August, cargo ship Kosmos-1443 left the station and its descent module made a soft landing on Earth. As part of its 350 kg of cargo, it brought back from the station films with results of the cosmonauts' research. At present, these films are being processed, and from the data they provide, cosmonauts are being introduced into the cosmonauts' work including their exploration of the Earth's natural resources, astrophysical and biological experiments and their study of materials in outer space.



A prototype of the Venera-15 and Venera-16 probes.

a period when they feel particularly well and have much higher capacity for work. The present crew are making themselves fully at home at the station, learning the techniques of working in weightlessness, and they are not yet tired of their long stay in orbit. Recently a thorough complex medical check up by specialists has found the cosmonauts to good health and high spirits.

The crew's working day is packed full, and it seems that

The two Soviet automatic probes, Venera-15 and Venera-16, now in orbit around Venus continue to study the planet. Following the first probe, Venera-15 also transmitted back to Earth new pictures of the planet photographed through the clouds. They are high quality photographs which show certain geological formations, different landscape zones, and details of the relief.

Valery MAZALITSKY

### INDIA TAKES MEASURES AGAINST SEPARATISTS

Delhi. Indian security forces and the border troops, in the state of Punjab, have launched a sweeping operation against the separatists operating in that Indian state. According to the PTI news agency, more than a hundred extremists have been detained in the districts of Ludhiana, Patiala and other cities and towns. A large cache of foreign-made weapons, ammunition and propaganda have been seized. Sixteen police personnel and traffic safety on railways and main roads. These measures have been taken in response to the

activities of the anti-national elements who, seeking secession of Punjab from India, are the establishment of the so-called state of Khalistan. In the past few days, separatists have staged a number of acts of sabotage and bomb attacks, in which 20 people have been killed. A spokesman for the Indian Government has said that external forces are involved in the Punjab separatists' intrigues. These forces are helping the separatists by providing the selling of arms, ammunition, and other supplies, which are lavishly supplied with weapons and money.



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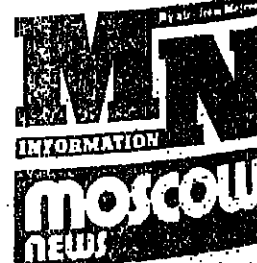
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## EEC MINISTERS MEET IN ATHENS

Athens. EEC foreign ministers have ended their informal meeting here. During their multilateral and bilateral negotiations, the ministers discussed the situation in the Middle East and Latin America, and the deployment of new American nuclear missiles in Europe, which is meeting with mass protest action in Western Europe.

The ministers have admitted that the anti-war demonstrations protesting against the deployment of new American nuclear missiles in Europe reveal the concern felt by Europeans over the threat of nuclear war. Nevertheless they confirmed their intention to abide by the "dual decision" taken by NATO to deploy the American Pershing-2s and cruise missiles in some West European countries.

On East-West relations, the ministers have agreed that there is a need to maintain a dialogue with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries however difficult the international situation may be.

## BRUNO KREISKY OPPOSES EUROMISSILES

Vienna. Bruno Kreisky, Chairman of the Socialist Party of Austria, has spoken out in favour of the continuation of Soviet-American talks on nuclear weapons and has renounced the deployment of Pershing-2s and cruise missiles in Europe.

In an interview to the newspaper, "Arbeiter-Zeitung", he pointed out that the deployment of the new American medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe was meaningless, as their installation on one side would only lead to new missiles appearing on the other.

## U.S. WARSHIPS HEADING FOR GRENADA

Washington. A US naval armada of ten warships is making for Grenada, a small island state in the Caribbean. The force includes the aircraft carrier "Independence", helicopter carrier "Saipan" and support vessels. They are carrying 1,900 Marines. The reasons for this show of strength, according to the Pentagon, is to defend the US citizens who stay on the island. However, other administration spokesmen have admitted that these citizens are not threatened by anything whatsoever. It has been said at a State Department press conference that the US citizens living in Grenada have not been harmed and that the situation remains calm in that country.



Drawing by N. Kuznetsov

## TRUCK BLOWS UP AMERICAN HQ IN BEIRUT

Beirut. Two powerful explosions shook Beirut on Sunday morning as a truck loaded with 300 kilograms of explosives blew up in the compound of the Headquarters of the American contingent of the so-called multinational force near Beirut airport. This set off another explosion which demolished an ammunition depot nearby. More than 150 Americans were buried in the debris.

The second explosion destroyed the Headquarters of the French contingent where twenty French soldiers and officers were killed.

## SOUTH KOREA PREPARES FOR REAGAN'S VISIT

Seoul. In preparation for the upcoming visit of President Reagan, the South Korean authorities have put the entire police force and public security troops on full alert. Claiming the need to "prevent possible terrorist activities on the eve of President Reagan's visit", police and army units have been ordered to take additional security measures in the South Korean capital, Chun Doo-Hwan has inspected the security arrangements at the Seoul Airport of Kimpoo and other important installations, as well as army police units. The South Korean air force and air defence units have also been put on a state of increased alert. The decision was taken at a meeting of the Air Force Command.

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## British-French summit

London. The talks between British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and French President Francois Mitterrand have ended in an atmosphere of disagreement surrounding questions of agriculture and the budget policy of the Common Market.

Speaking at a press conference at the close of talks, Thatcher recognized that the problems dividing Britain and France in this area were easier to analyse than solve. Our interests, the French president specified, differ and are often opposite.

"The Times" notes it was difficult to find hint of any good results at the talks in the speeches of both leaders.

Britain is pressing for a decrease in its contributions to the budget of the European Economic Community and for cuts in subsidies supporting agricultural production, the main point from which accrues to the farmers in France and some other West European nations. Naturally, Paris has met these demands without enthusiasm, and the issues of reform in the agricultural and budgetary policy have been years now. Factually, the differences between Britain and France span a wider sphere within the Common Market, which manifests itself in various kinds of trade wars—the "cod war", the "chicken" and so on.

Together with the petition, authorities found the three to be in possession of a weapon in which they say they are in favour of the power-law movement which swept West Germany and other European countries. Designated the soldiers' "peace" mentioned that in a past "free-thinkers" were just transferred from one unit to another.

At the time, it was on orders of the commander of the 3rd district, that the three men were sent to jail and proceedings have been held against them. The Paris newspaper stresses that this is the first case of this sort since 1981 when left-wing parties came to power in France.

## FACTS AND EVENTS

③ The first consignment of American medium-range nuclear missiles is to arrive in Britain on November 1 this year. "The Guardian" newspaper reports. According to the newspaper, cruise missiles will be brought by transport planes on that day to the American air base at Greenham Common.

④ Seventy millionaires are to be tried in Egypt on charges of tax evasion. Using bribes and forgeries, they underpaid a total of 350 million Egyptian pounds, the newspaper "Al-Ahram" reports.

⑤ Nearly 150 Africans are executed by hanging every year in the racist Republic of South Africa, says "The Star" newspaper. South African pool and journalist Bryton Breytenbach, who at one time was imprisoned by the regime.

## Pakistan: no gimmicks succeed

Ankara. The coordination committee of the movement for democracy in Pakistan incorporating eight political organizations has once again rejected the plan of "settling the situation" in that country suggested by the military government of Zia-ul-Haq. The movement regards it as a diversionary tactic, reports the Turkish "Daily News". This mass organization says the report, does not believe a single word of Zia-ul-Haq's assertions about intended constitutional reforms.

The committee, on two occasions, has demanded free elections, deferred them twice. The movement refuses any dialogue with the regime.

It is stressed in the same report that Zia-ul-Haq has not agreed to a dialogue with a few right-wing opposition groups which are groping under the auspices of the Organization of African Unity in order to reach a "stable" agreement which would guarantee lasting peace there.

## Peace activists can be imprisoned

Three French recruits in engineering units stationed in Germany have just been arrested and put in Landau prison. The three Grandnationalists, Luc Laurent and Laurent, are charged with distributing a petition calling for peace which the newspaper "Libération" of Paris writes, has been signed by five or six young men.

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## PEOPLE

The American Ambassador in Nicaragua, John C. White, has been accused of being a diplomat engaged in subversive activities. The objective is the overthrow of the Nicaraguan Government. This was declared, at the meeting in Managua of the Latin American anti-imperialist group, by former CIA official who says he had met and reported exposures of the crimes of the American spy agency.

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## Kampuchean statement

Phnom Penh. The People's Republic of Kampuchea is the only true representative of the Kampuchean people and the only one having the right to represent them at the UN and other international organizations, says a statement by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the PRK.

The presence of Pol Pot men at the UN represents gross interference into PRK's internal affairs, and a mockery of the principles of that authoritative international organization. The statement notes that the Kampuchean seat remained vacant at the recent conference of heads of state and government of the non-aligned countries in Delhi. In the present conditions the PRK considers this temporary decision, adopted at the conference, as a most suitable one for the United Nations as well.



In the difficult conditions of the imperialist blockade, Nicaragua continues to train national experts for its national economy. Considerable assistance in the training of skilled specialists comes from the Soviet Union.

Antonina Karpovskaya from Kiev teaches Russian at the National Autonomous University of Nicaragua.

## Nationalized industries surge ahead in India

Delhi. It has been announced here that 13 major textile industries are to be nationalized in India. The Indian Government has taken this decision because of the serious situation in the textile industry as a whole. Private companies, which controlled the Bombay mills, obtained extra profits by intensification of production, by ignoring safety regulations and doing nothing to replace the obsolete equipment. This brought down the profitability of the industry most of whose products went abroad.

Today, the state sector in the Indian economy is justly regarded as the foundation of the economy. Whereas early in the 50s there were only five state enterprises, today there are more than three hundred major industrial projects in the state sector with total assets approaching 200 thousand million rupees.

Apart from coal, the state sector accounts for the entire extraction of oil and natural gas, the production of most of the steel, pig and cast iron, rolled metal, power engineering equipment, ships, railway locomotives, and aircraft.

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## COMPUTER TAKES CARE OF HOUSEHOLD CHORES

An instrument-making plant at Preveza in Bulgaria is planning to commercially produce, after it has been reconstructed and retooled, a household computer which can give lessons to children, run the electric stove or washing machine, save on the electricity bills and do scores of other useful things. By 1985, the plant will also begin turning out microcomputers for use by engineers, teachers, economists and people in other walks of life.

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## A NEW SHIP BY COUSTEAU

An unusual ship built by the well-known French oceanographer Jacques Yves Cousteau has left the Moroccan port of Tangier. Called a "windmill", it is propelled by wind even though there are no sails. The propeller is provided by a 13.5 m high cylinder with special "windmills" cut into it. When tested, the ship sailed along at 9.5 knots.

Cousteau will use the ship to cross the Atlantic and reach New York in four to five weeks. In his words, the transatlantic voyage will become the last test for the "windmill". If successful, a similarly designed research vessel called "Calypso-2" will be built.

Besides Cousteau, the crew has five more men. The deep sea researcher intends to make a film during the voyage.

expecting to earn a lot of money in the future. At the hotel, whose rooms and kitchen are on the French side, the food and the services are cheaper, whereas at the restaurant on the Swiss side the prices are higher. Harne, the proprietor, received currency from both countries. However, he has given his word of honour that not a single franc will cross the border through his hotel.

Who gets it this time? Photo from a bullfight in Madrid by UPI-TASS

## RACISTS-TERRORISTS

Commenting in PRAVDA on South Africa's recent terrorist act in Maputo, Sergei Demidov writes:

Racism, barbarous air bombardments of peaceful towns and villages, subversion and spy flights—Pravda invariably votes this "undeclared war" by the need to fight "terrorists". Attempts are thus being made to hoodwink the world public. The tag of terrorism which is most suited for the racists themselves is being placed on the South African freedom fighters, primarily members of the African National Congress. The same tag has been slapped on the patriots of Namibia now fighting against the South African occupation forces under the SWAPO leadership. The South African authorities, the paper notes, are placing responsibility for the mounting anti-racial struggle on the neighbouring sovereign states who no longer want to be at Pretoria's beck and call.

## IN SEARCH OF MILITARY-POLITICAL DIVIDENDS

American military activity in the Persian Gulf area is the subject of A. Gals article in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA. He specifically writes that stemming from reports there is a possibility of an escalation in hostilities between Iran and Iraq.

The hostilities between these two nations are now three years old. Most nations are not just supporting on and to this tragic and senseless conflict but are taking practical steps to achieve it. Washington has taken a different line in this conflict. The American politicians see the opportunity to achieve military-political dividends by escalating the unprecedented US arms build-up in the Persian Gulf area and the Indian Ocean. This war enables Washington strategists to clamour about the instability of the region which they see as a "sphere of US vital interests".

In so doing Washington doesn't just profit from the Iran-Iraq conflict but also adds oil to the flames of war. The Washington administration's intention to send air and naval task forces to the region for a long duration of time clearly shows that Washington is planning to use the conflict in its military interests in the future too, the paper emphasizes.

## UNITED STATES AND ARAB COUNTRIES

Commenting on the reasons impelling the United States to increase military aid to the Arab countries of Africa, A. Pralov writes in the magazine, USA: ECONOMICS, POLITICS AND IDEOLOGY, that with its arms supplies Washington would like to push its recipients into counteraction to anti-imperialist countries, and to put permanent military pressure on them. Among Morocco and Tunisia, the United States is attempting in this way to create a counter-balance to Algeria, and at the same time, to counterpose Tunisia, Egypt and Sudan to Libya. Such actions by Washington are, on a broader scale, distracting between the Arab countries and, on a broader scale, distracting them from the solving genuinely urgent problems such as the Middle East settlement and the solution of the Palestinian problem.

## WHERE IS THE ROOT OF EVIL?

Analysing the tense international situation produced by the USA, IZVESTIA's political observer Valentin Falin writes: The arms race has acquired such monstrous proportions not because people are thirsting for it, but exactly because people are simply not asked what they wanted. The Geneva talks were a stalemate not due to a lack of peace intentions among the masses but because the American administration is unwilling to consider the interests of "normal citizens", and take into account elementary human logic.

The process of definition of positions in contemporary Washington is very simple: If I want something I will have it that way, and vice versa—and that's all there is to it, the paper points out.

## Soviet tourists in China

Peking. A tourist group of Soviet activists from the Union of Soviet Friendship Societies and the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society, led by Academician S. Tikhvin, first vice-chairman of the board of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society, has made a tour of the People's Republic of China.

The group visited Peking, Guilin, Guangzhou, Shanghai, and Xian. They were taken to industrial enterprises, communes, scientific, academic, medical and cultural facilities. They met the chairman of the Chinese People's Society for Friendship with Foreign Countries, Wang Bingnan, as well as officials and members of the public.



## VIEWPOINT

Valentin KUNIN

## CHADIAN PARALLELS



Since the first French servicemen arrived in Chad posing as civilian specialists, Paris has been constantly saying that they moved into that country in order to create favourable conditions for a peaceful solution of the conflict there. France only wants peace in Chad. This was also said by President Mitterrand in his speech at the 10th Conference of Heads of State and Government of French-speaking Africa and France in Vitell. However, the French president failed in receiving approval for his actions in Chad from the African leaders.

Only two days after the Vitell meeting was over, Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy, addressing the National Assembly, announced French readiness to airlift two thousand servicemen to N'Djamena in addition to the 3.5 thousand servicemen of the intervention corps already stationed in Chad.

In other words, Paris continues to "extend the framework" of the Franco-Chadian treaty concluded in March 1978. This agreement, provides for instruction and for military material and technical aid only and not for despatching select paratroopers and the most sophisticated military technology to Chad.

This invites a logical question, to what extent does Paris intend, as it elegantly puts it, to "extend the framework" of the treaty?

After all, if two more thousand French servicemen arrive in Chad, their total number will rise to five and a half thousand! And this is not all. Chad already has 3,700 Zairean commandos and more than a thousand foreign mercenaries. Why have these foreign armies been put together there? Paris tells us this has been done to protect the "legitimate government" of that country. However, it is well known that the Leges Agreements which served as a basis for the establishment of the Transitional Government of Chad, a National Unity headed by Goukouni Oueddei has not been cancelled and it is not forgotten that Habre took over with support from the United States, by staging a military coup against that government. Consequently, by backing the rebels France's actions have led to the destabilization of the situation and to an outbreak of civil war in Chad.

All these facts show that even if Paris does want peace, in Chad it wants it on one condition—that the head of the present regime in N'Djamena should remain in office. Why? Mainly because the Transitional Government of Chad is not

headed by people who want Chad to become a genuinely independent state with independent domestic and foreign policies. This is what Paris wants least of all. It has set itself the task of keeping Chad within the sphere of its influence. This is not only by Paris. A genuinely national patriotic force in Chad would in no way suit Washington. The United States has its own aims in Chad—to achieve "normalization" in that country under the aegis of a "strong man", to turn Chad into a bridgehead for putting constant pressure on Libya, and to extend its military positions in another region, that of Central Africa, by extending the chain of American military bases from Somalia and Sudan to Chad.

That's why the American CIA launched an operation called "our man in N'Djamena" in 1981 by granting ten million dollars to Habre who had fled to Sudan after his troops were beaten. It was at this early stage that Paris and Washington took parallel courses. While the Habre's detachments were being armed and trained with American money, France, having promised aid to Oueddei, forced him to dismiss Libyan troops from Chad, although their presence there had for the first time made it possible for a peaceful, quiet situation to exist. Habre

had the Libyan troops left Chad, an territory, when Habre moved his troops towards N'Djamena, while Paris did not give the Transitional Government the aid it had promised and thus had actually become responsible for the fall of the legitimate government.

The United States and France are acting in concert during the present conflict too. The Habre army was saved from being routed last summer only thanks to large-scale supplies of American and French arms, and the hasty arrival of Zairean commandos whom Zaire detailed on American insistence to Chad.

The country is actually divided into northern and southern parts by the so-called Mitterrand line roughly along the 15th parallel. How long will this last Washington is openly pushing Habre to continue the fratricidal war. The United States has assured him that military aid to his regime will go up in the immediate future, and that it will not be confined to the original 25 million dollars which were earmarked for him by President Reagan from a special fund. From a statement made by Pierre Mauroy it becomes clear that in Chad Paris will keep pace with the United States.

However, it is now crystal clear that neither the American money, nor the French and Zairean paratroopers have been able to change the military and political situation in Chad in favour of Habre's regime, which is facing a mounting wave of opposition, particularly in the southern part of Chad.

The only way out of the troubles in Chad consists in an immediate withdrawal of all foreign troops from Chad and in holding talks between the warring factions under the auspices of the Organization of African Unity in order to reach a "stable" agreement which would guarantee lasting peace there.



# HOME NEWS

## Round the Soviet Union

● IN IGARKA, SIBERIA, AN UNDERGROUND LABORATORY AND ITS MUSEUM WHICH DEAL WITH PERMAFROST ARE NOW BEING ALTERED TO ALLOW ACCESS FOR TOURISTS. Only ten metres underground, people will see permafrost as it used to be many millennia ago. The exhibits include a mammoth bone, a crystal-clear ice bulge and trees 30 to 50 thousand years old bound in permafrost.

● A TEA FESTIVAL HAS TAKEN PLACE IN BAKU, IN ITS MARITIME PARK. The winners were those who made excellent tea, served the tea table in the proper way and then correctly named the make of tea. Among the souvenirs presented were sets of "Armud" glasses, tea sets called "The Bouquet of Azerbaijan", which won a gold medal at the Leipzig show, etc. Tea is so popular in Azerbaijan that there is hardly a place there which doesn't have a tea-house of its own.

● "AUTOMATED SYSTEMS FOR PREDICTING EARTHQUAKES" IS THE SUBJECT OF THE ALL-UNION CONFERENCE WHICH HAS ENDED IN THE TAJIK CAPITAL. Its delegates—scientists and specialists—have discussed the methods for introducing such systems in all the Central Asian republics, in the Caucasus, in Siberia and in the Far East. They also talked about computer processing of seismic information. Their country has several major scientific institutes working in the field of earthquake prediction.

## Socio-demographic poll among the population

The forthcoming selective socio-demographic survey of the Soviet population will help obtain valuable information for devising a plan for the economic and social development of the Soviet Union in the next five-year plan of 1986-90. It will be performed through questioning five per cent of Soviet citizens early in January 1984.

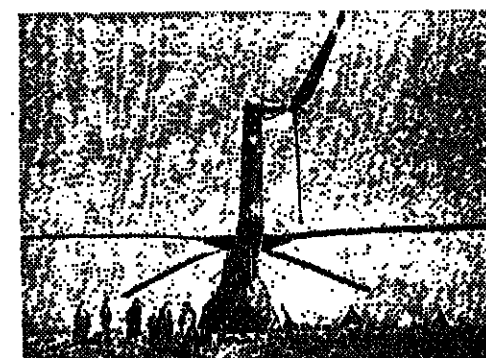
## REINDEER-BREEDERS OF THE NORTH



For centuries the reindeer has supplied the natives of the North with food, clothing and footwear and served as a convenient means of transportation. The canopies in yarangas (the tent of reindeer-breeders) were made from reindeer skins, and so the inhabitants of the North have this animal to thank for the warmth and coziness of their homes. It is no more chance that the reindeer is so often depicted in works of applied art. Songs were sung in praise of this animal and it was often mentioned in ancient legends. Of course these days clothing, dwellings and transport differ from those times in many respects. Even the food has become more diverse: southern (and sometimes local varieties grown from hothouses) vegetables and fruits have already become common on the table of northerners. However, reindeer meat still occupies a very important place in the diets of northern inhabitants. Moreover, northerners are inventive in the number of delicious dishes they can cook from this meat. Collectivization and the setting up of large state farms have breathed new life into this ancient occupation. Reindeer-breeding is now a major branch of agriculture in the Soviet Far North.

The reindeer are kept grazing all year round, and the herds, which frequently consist of 1,500 heads, are driven over a distance of up to 1,000 km.

The working and living conditions of herds-men have changed beyond recognition. Radio communication and aviation reliably link them with the outside world.



## Treasure island for oil workers

The biggest artificial life in the Caspian Sea has proved to be a treasure island. A third well drilled there is producing 350 tonnes of oil a day.

About the same amount is being produced by two other wells which were drilled from the platform to a multilayer field. The stationary metal island which gives more than a thousand tonnes of oil a day is of a basically new design. It differs from the 1,200 other steel platforms scattered all over the Caspian in that it has two rather than one rig on its deck. This has made it possible to greatly speed up the development of the oil field.

Although the platform is well off-shore, the oil prospects do not feel they are cut off from the mainland. They can use helicopter to fly back home, where they live in comfortable three-storey houses.

All in all, 12 shafts are to be drilled from the artificial island.

## ELECTRIC TRACTION FOR BAM

Electrification of the Baikal-Amur Railway has begun, as the first contact system pylons have been set in place on the stretch between the Kurnaya station and the Baikal tunnel. The transition of the line from locomotive to electric traction was envisaged by the general plan of the BAM project.

Electric traction traffic will begin running from Ust-Kut to Severobaykalsk in 1985.

## LAND NO HINDRANCE TO FOREST

Meagre forests of little value in Byelorussia growing alder and shrubbery are giving way to arable land. A 100-hectare tract of fertile land is now being used by the Zarya collective farm in the Kalinkovich district after a clearing operation.

However, the total forest fund has not been depleted. Just as

much space has been taken up by coniferous forests planted mainly on shifting sands to protect the local fields from wind erosion.

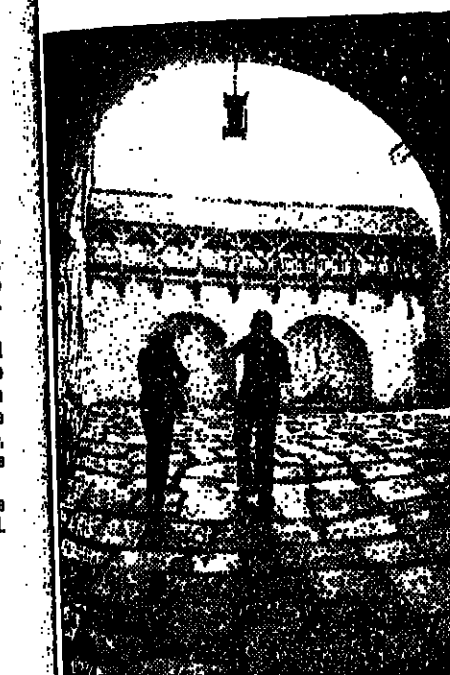
We have improved the forestry system for rational use of land, stressed forestry minister of Byelorussia, S. Moiseyenko. Indeed, the land where shrubs grow is rich in organic matter

helping produce good crops of potatoes, vegetables, etc. while forest-protecting belts on sandy ground help increase grain yields nearly 0.3 tonnes per hectare. Forest specialists are planning to plant another 100,000 hectares of forest by the end of this five-year plan period.

## Places to visit

## LESKO CASTLE

The Lvov area in the Western Ukraine is rich in old monuments. One of them — the Lesko Castle — is 40 kilometres away from Lvov. It was built in the second half of the 14th century



on the grounds of a settlement founded by Prince Danil of Galicia. For a long time it was a mighty barrier to foreign enemies.

During World War II the castle was nearly flattened. After many years of assiduous reconstruction it came to house the affiliate of the Lvov Art Gallery in 1976.

On display there are 15th-17th-century icons of the local Galician school, as well as wooden sculpture, tapestries and 18th-19th-century oils. The castle's park is the venue for shows of contemporary sculpture and urban design.

## THE PEDIGREE OF THE BAYAN

The pedigree of the bayan (a ritual instrument) was restored by Ryazan lore, geography and history specialist V. Serelov. His search produced an unexpected result — he found an instrument made at the end of the century by the famous Pyotr Strelgov — one who gifted handy men Russian always been famous for. It was found out to be the first carefully preserved by the bayans' relatives. It can now be seen on display at the Ryazan history and architecture museum.

In the mid-10th century the Bayan Province, as well as Tuva and Sakha, were part of their bayans, says Serelov. Handy men in the Bayan village outside Krasnodar made a concertina known as the "Kalyan".

These instruments fell into the hands of Pyotr Strelgov. He took him to Petersburg and he met and made friends with noted musician Ya. Oranovskiy. Together they made an unusual concertina un-

like any other in Russia. It was called the "bayan" after one Bayan, a legendary national bard. But what of Tula resident Nikolai Boloborodov mentioned in the Great Soviet Encyclopedia as the inventor of the Russian bayan? Serebryakov says that Nikolai Boloborodov designed his own concertina — but not the one mentioned in the encyclopedia. Interestingly enough, bayan, interestingly enough, one of the pre-revolutionary publications was called "A manual in chromatic harmony after Nikolai Boloborodov's system" while the bayan is a Ryazan invention.

## A find in Tsiolkovsky's home

A carpenter's level beside geometry and physics visual aids. This tool was used in his home workshop by Konstantin Tsiolkovsky, who is justly called the father of cosmonautics. The aids he made himself for his pupils when working as a school teacher.

The unique objects were found during the restoration of the house of the great scientist. They are now displayed at an interesting show "From the position of a Museum" at the Tsiolkovsky Memorial House-Museum in Kaluga.

## AFRICA: YESTERDAY AND TODAY

Everything about the numerous peoples inhabiting the African continent, its nature, the variety of its countries, the economy, its past and present are featured in the new two-volume encyclopedia "Africa", which will be on sale in 1984. Subsequently it will be translated into English and French. It will be of help to all those interested in the continent's problems.

Over 20 years have passed since the first such book on Africa was published in 1963, the first such edition in the world specially devoted to Africa's problems. It won acceptance not only in this country but in Africa, too.

## OF INTEREST

## POTATO WITH DIFFERENCE

While digging in her garden, Elena Borzova from the Byelorussian village of Bogomil was surprised to see a big strange-shaped potato tuber. Taking a look she saw that it had a long, thin, pointed end. The potato had another feature: it was shaped like a human hand with a gold ring stuck in one of them. It was a very old handmaiden, which Tamara had been given by her grandmother a long time ago. Last spring, Tamara lost it in the garden. The potato family joined in the search for it but without luck. The autumn, the field has been sown with the industrious lady not only with a remarkable crop of potatoes, but also with an unexpected find.

## STONE AGE FINDS



A Russian of Cro-Magnon woman carved out of a mammoth tusk. The carving is a very realistic portrait of a woman, with a high forehead, deep-set eyes, and a full mouth. It is made of a mammoth tusk, which is a very rare find. The carving is very old, and it is believed to be one of the earliest known stone age carvings. It was found in a cave in the Soviet Union, and it is now on display in a museum.

biggest in Europe, near the village of Kostelki out side the city of Voronezh, scientists found a mammoth tusk carved from a mammoth tusk. The carving is a very realistic portrait of a woman, with a high forehead, deep-set eyes, and a full mouth. It is made of a mammoth tusk, which is a very rare find. The carving is very old, and it is believed to be one of the earliest known stone age carvings. It was found in a cave in the Soviet Union, and it is now on display in a museum.

## INTERSPUTNIK'S ORBITS OF COOPERATION

The Uzbek capital of Tashkent has been the venue for the 12th session of the Intersputnik Council, an international organization for space communications.

Today more than half of the international television exchange which is part of the International Radio and Television Organization, is carried out within the framework of the Intersputnik system, said Ya. Yanov from Bulgaria, Chairman of the Intersputnik Council when opening the session. Over the next few years it is planned to build new ground-based stations in the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, as well as Syria, Kampuchea, Nicaragua, Grenada and other countries. This will allow us to considerably expand the possibilities and to raise the efficiency of the system which is operating via satellites launched in the Soviet Union.

## Science and technology

## BAIKAL SETS A STANDARD

Out of the hundreds of climatic stations and posts operating in Siberia, the most sensitive to the changes in the atmosphere of this huge region is the Barguzinsky Zhelezodnik station which has been opened on the banks of Lake Baikal.

There were strong reasons for choosing Baikal as the site for the station, as no industrial construction is now carried out on its banks.

## FIRE AGAINST FIRE

Having flared up on the edge of the forest, the fire swiftly moved inside it. It was carefully monitored by scientists from the Amur experimental station and by firemen. They felt happy, because the fire, without causing any damage to healthy trees, destroyed only scrub, tree trunks broken in storms and dry dead trees.

Even modern technology cannot clear a forest from these wastes. Therefore a decision was made to use fire to do the job in the large area around the Baikal-Amur Railway.

The local fire method makes it possible to completely control and channel this fire, said Yu. Zudin, Candidate of Science (Agriculture) and director of the station. A forest treated by fire like this remains impervious to fire for three to five years. On the second year, mushrooms and berries begin to grow again. In the future such preventive measures will be carried out over much larger territories.

## VIEWPOINT

## POSITIVE RESULTS IN SOVIET ECONOMY IN 1983

Leonid UMANSKY, Head of the Statistics Department, USSR Central Statistical Board

We are in the third year of the 11th five-year plan of 1981-85. This year is of crucial importance for the fulfilment of the entire plan. Let us take a look at what has been characteristic of the development of the Soviet economy as a whole this year.

Industry. Throughout 1983, the rates of industrial growth have risen considerably. If we compare the same periods this and last year, we shall see that the rate of growth in the first six months of this year was 4.1 per cent; in the first eight months, 4.9 per cent, and in September, 4.9 per cent. Allow me to remind you that in 1982, this figure never went beyond 2.8 per cent as compared with the previous year, 1981. Like the entire Soviet economy, industry is suffering from the shortage of manpower. In this situation, a growth in industrial output can only be achieved through higher productivity which comes as a result of large-scale introduction of the latest technology. Over the first eight months productivity in industry rose by 3.4 per cent compared with the same period last year.

Agriculture. Harvesting of crops is drawing to an end in this country of most diverse climatic conditions. Although results will become known somewhat later, we can say that through better mechanization, improved fertilizers and land improvement in agriculture it is possible to overcome the adverse weather conditions which hit a number of areas. Throughout the year, there has been a noticeable growth in the productivity of cattle, which has allowed an increase in the output of dairy products. Over the first nine months of this year, compared with the same period last year, the state purchased from farms 11 per cent more milk; 7 per cent more cattle and poultry, and 4 per cent more eggs. More of these products are now coming to shops, canteens and caterers.

Capital construction. There has been a growth in capital construction, and new enterprises and power blocks are being commissioned at nuclear, hydroelectric and thermal power stations along with new oil and gas fields and new coal pits. More and more attention is given to the technological upgrading. There have been positive changes in other branches of the Soviet economy.

This country is doing much to improve the economic mechanism and methods for planning and managing the economy. The national economy is now revealing more dynamism, with its efficiency rising and the best possible results being achieved with the least expenditure.

These positive results in the economy are not only a wealth achievement, but also a wealth belonging to the entire population, to everyone of the 272 million and thousand Soviet people.

There has been continued material and cultural improvement in the life of the Soviet people throughout 1983. This year we celebrate 55 years since the Soviet Union was set up, and we are proud of the achievements of the Soviet people, which is the source of many other peoples' happiness.

## FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

### NEUROSIS: A SICKNESS OF OUR TIME

Over the past few years, the incidence of neuroses has been on the increase. What is the underlying cause? How can this disease be avoided? What do we mean by the term "neurosis"? These questions are answered in the SOVIETSKAYA KULTURA newspaper by Lydia Lezhneva, Leningrad chief psychiatrist.

Odd though it may seem to some, neuroses are the concomitants of the scientific-technological revolution. The machines we use are becoming more and more sophisticated, more and more people are being trained for completely new types of jobs, life becomes more and more accelerated, and in big cities, the density of the population has reached a critical point. These and other factors are linked with mental strains and, in some cases, even excessive stress, can cause neuroses.

The author notes that the human nervous system can stand large amounts of stress, and, if it is well trained, it will not fall even in emergency situations. In this respect, much depends on the person and on the stability of his or her nervous system.

Important advice to be kept in mind concerns the need for us to protect each other and to behave in a kindly way to other people. If we give this advice thought and use it as a guide in our actions, we shall be able to set off the nervous stress which has been placed on us by our tempestuous age of technology. The author points out. Cheerful moods can be attained if we learn to treat things we do with responsibility, and be considerate of those around us. Soviet medicine believes this is one of the main ways of preventing neuroses.

### 'HOUSE' FOR FISH

This country will soon have its biggest complex for the long-term storage of live fresh-water fish. It is now under construction on the bank of the Kiyazma River not far from Moscow, writes the newspaper SLSKAYA ZHIZN.

Most fish are eaten either pickled, smoked, or tinned, and yet sometimes housewives would like to show that they are worthy cooks and make a special dish out of live fish. The trouble is that the fishing seasons in rivers and lakes are short, while fresh-water fish cannot survive travelling even in special railway refrigerating aquaria.

Is it possible to create conditions for the long-term storage of live fish so that the catch from the warmer seasons could always be on sale? An effort to answer this question was undertaken by specialists such as designers, ichthyologists, and fishermen who came up with a project in which the water from the Kiyazma River could be diverted to special fish ponds. These can keep more than two thousand tonnes of live fish until spring. The river water will constantly circulate along pipes, returning to the Kiyazma in a biologically pure state.

One of the most complex operations which can guarantee that fish will live in winter is a preliminary sorting out when they are received for storage. The selection technique is based on the fish's health and vitality. Placed in a strong current of water, healthy and strong fish will rush into the stream, while the weak specimens will keep to the walls of the reservoir. These weaklings are caught with special ladles and sent to the refrigerating plant.

Another ichthyological technique is used during storage by using very low temperatures so that the fish will require no food. Apparently they need no food

at low temperatures, as in cold water all the biological processes slow down. Although this will mean the loss of about one per cent of their weight each month, these losses will be more than set off if we compare the total fish weight and the saving of tens of thousands of tonnes of food.

### THE SOURCES OF ART

What is so special about the character of Turkmenian visual art? Many art historians and critics abroad will regard its emergence and integration as inexhaustible. This is the subject for an article in IZVESTIA by the Turkmenian artist, Izat Klychev.

I believe that the originality and very national character does not at all mean any exclusiveness or narrowness. On the contrary, the mutual penetration of cultures evolved by different nationalities and peoples has always been, and still remains, the most important source of their mutual enrichment.

Before the Revolution, paintings were not known in Turkmenian art, although for centuries the people had had an insatiable thirst for artistry. This can be seen in carpet-making with its inimitable symbolism, and flowing lines, and its rich colours. Further evidence is provided by the traditions of artistic embroidery and ceramics. It is this rich source of folklore, cultivated by the artistic experience of other people in the Soviet Union, particularly by the experience of the Turkmen art, that has led to the appearance of inimitable Turkmen art. In the thirties, the beginning of Turkmen art, that has led to the appearance of inimitable Turkmen art. In the thirties, the beginning of Turkmen art, that has led to the appearance of inimitable Turkmen art. In the thirties, the beginning of Turkmen art, that has led to the appearance of inimitable Turkmen art.



# ENTERTAINMENT

## PROFILES



## ALEXANDER ANTIPENKO

In 1956 Fengiz Abuladze, a well-known Georgian film director, invited cameraman Alexander Antipenko, who had just graduated from the All-Union Institute for Cinematography (VGIK) to work jointly on the film "Prayer" from the works of Vazha Pshavela, a classic of Georgian poetry. Two short stories, two legends about the struggle between the eternal antitheses, Good and Evil, Beauty and Temptation are the basis for the film. Underlying the film is the predestination of a poet, and his search for the Truth. The work of Antipenko in the film offers conditions for the most favourable solutions, which his camera work can offer the director. The cameraman shot the film interweaving reality, symbolism, poetry and inspiration. The words are common but the expressive meanings—unique. Each sequence in the "Prayer" has something magical—in its combination of black-and-white tones, its graphic simplicity, the play of light and shadow, and in the photographically clearest composition.

How could he, a Ukrainian, who had never been to Georgia before, manage to see and present it in such an unexpected and wonderful way. In the silvery luminescence of snow-capped mountains, in the rigorous robust life of villages! How did he manage to portray the images of highlanders who live according to the long-age laws of their ancestors? He learned about and came to love this land. He looked at it not merely with enamoured eyes but with the eyes of an artist.

It was his first major work and the peak of his skill. After the first people waited with impatience for another film. But Antipenko in all his subsequent films did not repeat himself—the material, the time and place of action and the characters were all markedly different. He made films at the studios in the Ukraine, Uzbekistan, Moscow and Leningrad. Quite unexpected was the appearance of his name in the credit titles of Gleb Panfilov's film "I Ask for the Floor". It seemed that the self-control and the off-times strictness of Panfilov's expressive means and the emotionalism and romanticism of Antipenko's style did not correspond to each other at all. But what to choose? How to compromise? Antipenko found a way out. He made a film about the biography of a modern woman (and not simply any woman but a Mayor of a city) passionately, shooting the reality and stream of life.

The latest film of Alexander Antipenko is a musical "The Star and Death of Joakim Muriet". A new genre means for him a search for new expressive opportunities and discoveries.

Antipenko has a skilful mastery not only of camera and methods of filming but also the art of writing. He writes about himself, his work, his colleagues, the other cameramen. His articles and stories are not merely interesting but just like everything else done by this person, are imaginative and talented.

Yelena UVAROVA

## 'AND TREES WILL GROW ON THE STONES'

This is the unusual title of a film which the Soviet film director Stanislav Rostotsky is working on jointly with Norwegian film makers. The film is about the life of a 18-year-old village boy taken prisoner by the Vikings. The courage and bravery of the young Slav won him the good will of a Norwegian Viking lord and the love of his daughter.

However, no amount of good that he has been promised prevented him from dreaming of returning to his native land.

Part of the film is to be shot on the rocky banks and fjords in Norway. In a picturesque setting near the town of Medvedhyeggen, in Karelia, a film township has been built including the house of the Viking lord and numerous barns and sheds, where the young hero will be seen languishing in captivity and from where he will plan his escape. The first metres of the new historical film are to be ready in November.

## New season at the Kirov Theatre

The Leningrad Kirov Opera and Ballet Theatre has entered the third century of its history. Its 201st season opened with the opera "Eugene Onegin"—the best production of the past year, brought about by chief conductor Yuri Temirkanov.

In the current season the conductor again found inspiration in the works of Tchaikovsky. He staged "The Queen of Spades", which was first produced for the theatre in 1890 when it was a great hit. The first premiere of the ballet troupe will be "Mowgli" to the music of Leningrad composer Yu. Kornakov. Preparations are under way for a revival of two classical operas—"Carmen" and "Werther".

The theatre company will undertake two guest performances abroad. In January the ballet troupe will tour the cities of Italy and Austria, and Leningrad opera will represent Soviet art at the International Festival Prague Spring in Czechoslovakia.

## Igor Moiseyev's new programme



The Tchaikovsky Concert Hall in Moscow has started its new season with a premiere of a new programme, which has been staged by the USSR Folk Dance Ensemble led by Igor Moiseyev.

We have visited every Soviet constituent republic, and been seen by millions, giving concerts in factories, village clubs, and even on ship decks, said the Soviet choreographer. Our foreign routes have taken us to fifty different countries. The impressions we have had of these voyages and of the contacts we have made with the arts of different nations have served as a basis for compositions which have been included in this programme, such as Russian and Yakut dances, the Hungarian "Csárdás", the Polish "Oberek", the Vietnamese bamboo dance, and the Romanian "Bulul".

The Moiseyev Ensemble has also produced a choreographic performance which has been inspired by the art of two outstanding Russians—writer Nikolai Gogol and composer Modest Musorgsky. In the programme, Musorgsky's images from his symphonic fantasy "St. John's Night on the Bare Mountain" are organically linked with the fantastic characters and situations from Gogol's "Evenings on a Farm Near Dikanka".

## High Soviet distinction goes to publishers

The Detskaya Literatura Publishers of Moscow, who celebrate their 50th anniversary this year, have been presented with a high government decoration—the Order of Friendship Among Peoples.

This is a well-deserved award. Detskaya Literatura is the world's biggest specialized publishing house for young readers; annually it brings out more than 600 titles with a total output of about 200 million copies. Over a period of 50 years it has published over 5,000 million copies of literature for children and teenagers (there is another publishing house—Malysh—that specializes in the publication of literature for little ones).

And it's not just the quantity that is impressive but also the quality of books published by

Detskaya Literatura: their aim is to awaken and develop in young readers such merits as kindness, generosity, intellectual curiosity, love for work, respect for other peoples. The publishing house has to its credit not only the works of Russian writers (classics and contemporaries) and the representatives of other nationalities inhabiting the USSR but also a host of foreign authors: Andersen, the Grimm brothers, Perrault and Carroll, Mark Twain, Jules Verne, Rodari, Lindgren and others. Now the publishing house is completing publication of a unique 50-volume Library of World Literature for Children, a collection of the best works of over 120 authors from different countries, fairy tales, myths, folklore.

## Village artist on display



Yel'm Chestnyakov, "Village Fête".

A few years ago the public at large heard for the first time the name of Yel'm Chestnyakov (1924-1961), an artist from a remote village of Shablovo in the Kostroma Region. Interest in him was sparked off by the first exhibition of his pictures in Moscow and Kostroma, and also in France and Italy. The art of this "artist of fairy-tale wonders", as Chestnyakov described

himself, turned into a veritable discovery both for art enthusiasts and for specialists. His art combines life and fantasy, fairies with the faces of village girls and merry holidays and festivities in village streets. Chestnyakov's works are on display again at a one-man exhibition in the Central Artists Club in Moscow.

## WHAT'S ON!

October 25-28

### THEATRES

Kremlin Palace of Congresses (Kremlin). Bolshoi Theatre performances: 25—Verdi, "Il Trovatore" (opera). 26—Rossini, "The Barber of Seville" (opera). 28—Prokofiev, "War and Peace" (opera).

Stantislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Puskhinskaya St.). 25—Double bill: Gubarenko, "Tenderness"; Leonov, "Il Pagliaccio" (opera). 27—Tsimbalova, "Rivarez" (ballet). 28—Zhukanova, "Moscow Behind Us" (opera).

Opera Theatre (6 Puskhinskaya St.). 25—Lohar, "The Merry Widow". 27—Karayev, "The Merry Gaucan". 28—Zhurbin, "Fenelope".

### FILMS

Lethargy (Mosfilm Studios, USSR). A story about a young scientist who is clever, cold and ironic. And it needed a moral shock to make him to believe again in people and in himself.

### EXHIBITIONS

Tretyakov Gallery (10 Lavrushinsky Lane). Old Russian paintings of the 12th-15th centuries by famous masters: The pictures by Ivan Shchagin, all his and let. Landscapes, still life and portraits from life are on display. Daily, except Monday, 10 a.m. to 8 p.m. Metro Novokuznetskaya.

Exhibition Hall, USSR Artists Union (46 Gorky St.). Works by Ivan Shchagin, Moscow and let. Landscapes, still life and portraits from life are on display. Daily, except Monday, 10 a.m. to 8 p.m. Metro Novokuznetskaya.

# BUSINESS

## IT ALL BEGAN WITH AN EXHIBITION

The Technivno consortium is one of the participants in the exhibition, "Agritalia-83" in Moscow.

We set up business contacts with our Soviet partners a short time ago when the exhibition, "Agritalia-83" was held in Moscow. It was an MNL correspondent who held by Giancarlo Panarello, Technivno's managing director. Over these years, we have made great deal of progress. Expositions and seminars have been held, and we have been exchanging delegations of expert visitors. The firms which are part of the consortium supply enterprises in Moldavia and Azerbaijan with sets of climatic equipment for wine-making. In turn, we have bought Soviet licence for a method to produce sparkling wine. In the future, we could discuss possibilities for producing sparkling wine of Italy in the Soviet Union.

Our specialists are frequent visitors in the Soviet Union. Personally, I have visited your country many times, and I can tell you that the wines made, for instance, in Moldavia, the Crimea, Lunada, and Azerbaijan are of high quality. We could offer our machines, equipment and technology to increase their output. Our consortium is the leading one in Italy in the production of wine, starting with the growing of the vine to the packaging of its final product. I think that cooperation with Soviet wine firms could bring good results.

## Contacts and contracts

© V. Alkhimov, Chairman of the Board of the State Bank of the USSR, received C. Zini, manager of the Italian commercial bank, Monte dei Paschi di Siena, now in Moscow on a business trip. They dwell upon further development of trade, economic and currency and financial cooperation between the USSR and Italy.

© The recent 15th session of the Soviet-Austrian commission on economic and scientific and technological cooperation in Moscow emphasized the joint determination to advance business links, specifically in the production and sales of machine tools, transport equipment and equipment for the food industry, as well as other industrial products and to intensify cooperation in agriculture and related industries.

© Under the contracts which Energomachexport has signed with Hungarian organizations, Hungary will receive reduction gears, and electric motors with a power rating of up to 100 kilowatts for mechanization and automation of production of a number of industries, as well as a large batch of power transformers.

© In the USSR Foreign Trade Ministry, a number of agreements have been signed on direct industrial cooperation between this country and Bulgaria. They also intended to raise the efficiency of production capacities in the Bulgarian engineering industries on the basis of the international socialist division of labour.

## Iron-and-steel equipment

Austrian firm Germer, M. & D. KG, through the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

Among the items displayed by firms from Austria, West Germany and Switzerland are an induction melting furnace, automatic analyzers, rolling mill equipment and presses of various designation.

## CONCERT HALLS

Variety Theatre (20/2 Berseneyevskaya Embankment). 27, 28—A Moscow for the First Time", variety programme.

Concert Hall at the Central House (146 Leningrad Prospekt). 25, 26—Jazz Band, evenings of jazz music (Podolsk).

Lenin Central Stadium. Small Sports Arena (Luzhniki). 25-28—A Snow Kaleidoscope", a show by the Leningrad Ballet Co. Co.

## SPORTS

Luzhniki Palace of Sport (2 Gorky Blvd). 25-28—World and European championship, 7 p.m. and 7 p.m. (every day).

Drushba Sports Gym (Luzhniki). 28—International tournament, 9 a.m.

Taking part are sportsmen from Austria, Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, the FRG, Czechoslovakia, and the USSR.

BASKETBALL. Dynamo Palace of Sport (32 Leningrad Prospekt). 25-28—Soviet and Central European Club Sports Gym (30-31).

ningradsky Prospekt). 25, 26 and 27—USSR men's championship. 5 p.m., 6.30 p.m. and 8 p.m. (every day).

FOOTBALL. Torpedo Stadium (4 Vostochnaya St.). 28—Moscow Torpedo vs Tbilisi Dynamo. 7 p.m.

Teams from Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, Minsk, Tbilisi, Tashkent, Kaunas, Riga and Vilnius contest gold medals.

ICE HOCKEY. Palace of Sport (Luzhniki). 26—Moscow Spartak vs Chelyabinsk Traktor. 6.45 p.m.

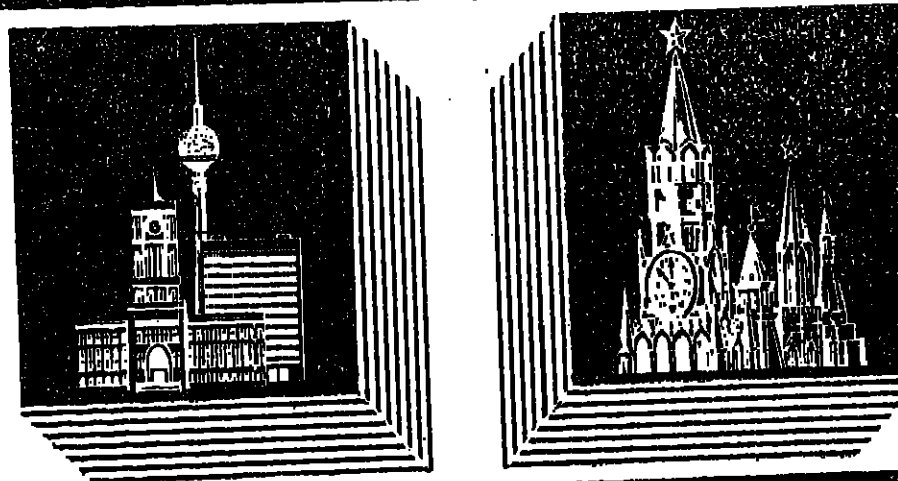
RACING. Hippodrome (22 Begovaya St.). 26 and 28—Racing and trotting. 6 p.m. (both days).

WEATHER. In Moscow, city and region, cloudy, with strong wind, and short rain in places. Night temperature of 4°C and 6°C.

The weather is unusually warm in the Polar regions of the Krasnoyarsk Territory. Temperatures range around +3°C to +4°C in Yakutsk. In the usual -10°C found at this time of the year (a 14°C at 10°C).

## SEND CARGO BY AEROFLOT!

Since the 28th September 1983, Aeroflot has been operating a regular service between Moscow and Berlin using IL-76T planes. Freight flights on this international route are carried out once a week. For further information please contact your nearest Aeroflot office. Here is the schedule of the new service, all local time:



SU-707 IL-76T Wednesday	Aeroflot	SU-708 IL-76T Wednesday
02.25 departure	Moscow	10.25 arrival
03.00 arrival	Berlin	06.00 departure
Wednesday	Aeroflot	Wednesday

АЭРОФЛОТ Soviet airlines

## USSR promotes agricultural advance in developing nations

The USSR makes a stable contribution to agricultural development in Asia, Africa and Latin America, specifically helping to build over 70 irrigation and land-improvement projects, the biggest of them in Syria and Egypt.

In Afghanistan the USSR helped build the Jalalabad irrigation complex and the Sarde irrigation system which enabled the watering and ploughing of over 40,000 hectares of land. Also under construction are seven machine and tractor stations, four of which are already in operation—and they were built

with Soviet assistance, too. The USSR and Ethiopia signed an agreement on help in the construction of the Alvero River dam and an irrigation system to water 10,000 hectares. The USSR gave Angola a hand in the construction of an irrigation project to open up 1,200 hectares in 1981.

Over the past 12 years the Soviet Union has been assisting the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen to put under the plough 7,000 hectares of irrigated lands of land; Bulgaria the GDR and the USSR joined hands in helping the republic build

## Philately

For the forthcoming championship



The USSR Ministry of Communications has issued a postage stamp devoted to the 1983 Philately Championship, which is to take place in Moscow in September. Face-value—1 kopek.